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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/937,167	01/08/2002	Helmut Kreuzer	1764	4987
	7590 08/20/2008		EXAMINER KIM, PAUL D	
Striker Striker & Stenby 103 East Neck Road Huntington, NY 11743			ART UNIT 3729	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 08/20/2008	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

DETAILED ACTION

This office action is a response to the amendment filed on 6/1/2006.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adachi et al. (US PAT. 6,317,962).

Adachi et al. teach a process of making a stator comprising steps of: providing a substantially parallelepiped shape (50) with slots (51a) extending parallel on one side as shown in Fig. 2; inserting a core winding (52) is inserted by its winding sides (51a) as shown in Fig. 3; and reshaping the core (50) together with the core winding (52) is into a cylindrical ring shape (5) with radially inward-oriented slots as shown in Fig. 1. Also, Adachi et al. teach that the core winding (52) is preformed into a shape which is generally flat and which needs not be further formed within the slots (51a) as shown in FIG. 2, which is equivalent with the recitation of "all winding sides (or all three winding sides as per claim 21) that are inserted into each slot are put into a slot shape in a tool and reshaped plastically together before being inserted into the slot to permanently assume the slot shape". Even though Adachi et al. do not teach the tool for plastically reshaped all winding sides before being inserted into the slot to permanently assume

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the slot shape, the core winding of Adachi et al. has been already preformed (plastically reshaped together) in the slot shape in a tool (not shown) and does not need further formed within the slots (which is equivalent with permanently assume the slot shape) before being inserted into the slot (see also col. 2, lines 50-67). Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the core winding of Adachi et al. by using the tool for reshaping the core winding into permanently assume the slot in order to reduce the procedure (or extra steps) to make the stator.

In addition, even though Adachi et al. do not teach that the core winding is pressed together into the slot, it would be obvious to apply a force (equivalent with press) either by hand or machine to put the core winding together into the slot in order to arrange the core winding relatively into the slots.

3. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adachi et al. in view of Rich (US PAT. 4, 102,040).

Adachi et al. teach all of the limitations as set forth above except one half-tooth each of core ends in the circumferential direction. Rich teaches a process of making a stator including a process of bending a core having slots (as shown in Fig. 3), wherein one half-tooth (5) is located at each of core ends in the circumferential direction as shown in Fig. 2 in order to weld one end to the other easily (see col. 9, lines 48-63). Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the core winding of Adachi et al. by one half-

tooth being at each of core ends in the circumferential direction as taught by Rich in order to weld one end to the other easily.

Allowable Subject Matter

4. Claims 4-9 and 11 are allowed.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant argues that the prior art of record fails to disclose the claimed invention such as winding sides of the core winding are pressed into the slot shape that is the same as a cross-sectional shape of the slot of the core. Examiner traverses the argument. Adachi et al. teach that the core winding is preformed into a shape which is generally flat, which is a slot shape, and which needs not be further formed within the slots before the insertion. When the winding is pressed to have a flat shape as shown in Fig. 3, all winding sides should be pressed such as in three dimensional sides X and Y axis (2 dimension) including Z axis for changing shapes of a width and a height of the windings. Also, there is no such limitation that the winding sides of the core winding are pressed into the slot shape that is the same as a cross-sectional shape of the slot of the core. The "corresponds" to as a cross-sectional shape of the slot of the core is not the same meaning as the same as a cross-sectional shape of the slot of the core. The meaning of the "corresponds" is "to be similar" or "to be equivalent". Therefore, Adachi et al. teach that the core winding is preformed into a shape which is generally flat, which

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corresponds to a slot shape, and which needs not be further formed within the slots before the insertion.

Conclusion

6. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Paul D. Kim whose telephone number is 571-272-4565. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday between 6:00 AM to 2:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Peter Vo can be reached on 571-272-4690. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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/Paul D Kim/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3729